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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
10 September 1963

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Significant Developments in the Latin American Countries on the Counterinsurgency Critical List

A. Countries on the Critical List

2. Colombia

For more than a year, sabotage of communications lines has been increasing in the provinces of Valle, Cauca, and Narino. At present, telephone wires are being removed almost daily, frequently resulting in interruptions of official as well as civil communications. The wire is removed by rural bandits, who have found a ready market for stolen cable in the cities. (Map)

Self-defense committees of local residents are forming in Caldas Province to provide "vigilance service" against terrorist raids. The committees provide military posts with information on the whereabouts and activities of bandit groups. (Map)

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3. Ecuador

No significant developments 3-9 September.

4. Guatemala

No significant developments 3-9 September.

5. <u>Venezuela</u>

Showing more audacity than usual, the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) has conducted a series of daylight attacks on units of the security forces. Targets included the headquarters of the Air Force in downtown Caracas, the police headquarters in Maracaibo, and the home of the captain of President Betancourt's personal bodyguard. In addition, considerable damage has been sustained by US-owned petroleum installations as a result of FALN sabotage.

B. Other Countries

1. Honduras-Nicaragua

The Honduran armed forces have begun antiinsurgent operations involving the use of about 300
field-equipped troops against the pro-Castro, antiSomoza guerrillas operating in the vicinity of the
Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The mission of the troops
is to locate and destroy the guerrilla camps which reportedly are along the Patuca River in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan National Guard has been conducting operations against the insurgents since late July 1963, when a small group crossed the border into Nicaragua to conduct anti-Somoza operations. (Map)

2. Panama

The Panamanian Communist Party, the PDP, may finally be implementing an active revolutionary effort. After years of weakness and ineffectiveness, the PDP has recently shown increasing strength and sophistication of effort, particularly among students and also among peasants and banana workers in Chiriqui Province.

The growing PDP effort results at least
partially from the challenge of the more activist,
Communist-led National Action Vanguard (VAN). VAN's
revolutionary fervor has elicited more help from Cuba
than the PDP could obtain, much to the party's irri-
tation.

3. Peru

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The Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR), some of whose members were trained in Cuba, reportedly is planning "economic war" against the petroleum industry and the railroads. The MIR had previously decided not to begin operations against the new Belaunde government until it had been in office for six months-presumably allowing a period of grace until January 1964.



